

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.
COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent. of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all baby taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 75 Cents.
COD LIVER OIL 'GENUINE' NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it 'Genuine'.

Per bottle, 75 Cents and \$1.25.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, \$1.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1. Per dozen \$10.
BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Throat, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and \$1.
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never-failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 50 Cents.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per Case.

A Alto Douro, good quality, \$10 \$120

B Vintage, sup. quality, 12 110

C Fine Old Vintage, sup. quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 125

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 150

SHERRIES:

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

CC Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 12 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.25

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule, 4 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Capsule, 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capsule, 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, \$13 \$120

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 15 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule, 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule, 8 0.75

C Watson's Abellon-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Old, Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

D Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Leonard Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino.

Curaçao. Heriot's Cherry Cordial.

Chartreuse. Dr. Slegert's Angostura.

Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

For Sale. NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:

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Inquiry is then made and it is found that the "boy" who is doing his six months hard labour in the overcrowded Arbuthnot Road dungeons, had a written reference when taken on, and a good one too. "How, then," it is asked, "could a thief get a good character?" The answer is simple: When the crime one was dismissed from his last situation without a character he went along to a friend, and after living on him or rather on his employer for some weeks in the servants' quarters of some fashionable top-side residence, borrowed one of his references, applied for "pardon," and got it. He was not the Ah Hai mentioned in the document, and the lady of the house had no means of knowing that the well-dressed applicant was an impostor—a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing. And so the "boy" is sent here and all over the Far East and nothing of the thoroughly practical nature has been done to weed out the black sheep who are carrying on a swinging business in the private houses and commercial establishments and vessels of the hotel-fan-tan. From time to time a borstal attempt has been made to establish a reformatory for servants in this colony, but after a while, existence there has disappeared, much to the annoyance of the promoters and much to the amusement of "boys," cooks, chair-coles, et hoc genus omne.

Knowing from past experience that we in common with others are "queered" wholesale by our servants; it was with feelings of joy and hope of reform that the other day, we read the following advertisement:—

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
An office for this purpose has been opened on the Upper Floor of the House, No. 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong, on the 1st of January 1892. All Clauses will be in attendance daily (Sundays excepted) to fill up the Registry.
Communications to be addressed "Servants' Registry," 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.
For information, payable in advance, 2s.
The undersigned has pleasure in recommending this Agency:—
G. DE CHAMPELAIN,
C. P. CHATER,
L. S. SING,
St. C. MICHAELSEN,
A. G. ROWAN,
O. H. SIMONS,
GRANVILLE SHARP.

When we thought the office was in fair working order a reporter was told off to investigate, in the hope of gathering tidings for the public. But alas! we were once more doomed to disappointment, for it was found that the one thing which would quash the pernicious custom of loaning references—a photo of the man mentioned in the character, posted on the reverse side—is not a hard-and-fast rule at the new establishment. Furthermore, the general public have not been invited to send servants who though deserving are without characters—and most of them are so—to the office in order that their status as respectable members of society may be certified by the manager of the office. The office is, therefore, practically valueless. If the office in charge were in touch with the police, if, too, every servant engaged from the office had a photo attached to his credentials, and if the manager would, for a moderate sum, say a couple of dollars, inquire into the antecedents of any servant sent to him, then the Registry Office would be of real use and might be very generally patronized, and result in a number of well-lighted-ginger gentry taking flight to fresh fields and pastures new. Although Europeans in an abhorring posture may not relish the prospect of their labour market being flooded with the off-scouring of Hong Kong native society, yet they could hardly blame us for looking after our own interests to the best of our ability. It has never yet been done in a practical manner, but that is no reason why we should not reform in these latter degenerate days, for there is hope while there is life, and Hong Kong, although fairly well-to-do, still has a kick in it and may yet reassert in a most astounding manner. Let us hope so.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16th.

THE GREAT ELECTION.
This will be a busy year in American politics. A President and Vice President are to be elected, and the 350 members of the Fifty-third Congress are also to be chosen. Not far from a third of the eighty-eight Senators of that Congress, too, are to be elected by Legislature, and are to be chosen this year. A few of the Senators whose terms begin next year have been elected by Legislatures selected in 1891, but the majority of them are yet to be chosen, and are to depend for their election on Legislatures to be provided for this year. Moreover, most of the States will elect Governors and other State officers in the year which has just begun. The popular vote of the country for President in 1890 was 2,204,478. It was 1,003,806 in 1884 and 1,339,182 in 1888, and nearly, if not quite 12,500,000 men will go to the polls in the presidential contest which will be decided on November 8 next.

It is reported that Cleveland is about to write a letter saying that he cannot accept the nomination for President, unless it shall be tendered to him by a unanimous vote.

THE DEBATING QUESTION.
The Debating Question has been placed in course of early and amicable adjustment, and the result will not fail to be a vindication of Secretary Blaine's diplomatic skill and sagacity.

The United States is the only nation of the world which is liquidating its national debt, and the only one which has more money in the treasury than the government needs for current expenses. Since 1874 the public debts of Europe have increased by the enormous sum of \$10,000,000,000. The debt of the country was since the close of the Franco-German war has increased by about \$3,000,000,000, while Russia has added to her indebtedness during the same period an equal sum and now is borrowing more. It is a significant fact that a great many of the immigrants from Europe who are now arriving say that they have been induced to emigrate through the fear that there will be a war in Europe next year. Whether the immigrants really know anything about the prospect of war may be questioned, but it would seem clear that there is a general fear among the people that war is imminent, there must be some foundation for it. The leading nations of continental Europe are under such a heavy strain to preserve their military establishment that it would not be surprising if they were to seek relief in war. If so they would be prompted by the hope that a war would so far settle international European questions that they would no longer be any necessity for the maintenance of large standing armies for the preservation of peace.

The renomination of Senator Sherman, in Ohio, which is equivalent to a re-election, must be regarded as one of the most notable of recent political victories. It looked for a time as if it would surely be defeated, and his success goes to show that he is a man of superior strength. He is not and never has been a popular man in the general meaning of the word. His temperament is not adapted to the work of making and holding friends on personal grounds. The charge that he is cold cannot be denied. That is, he is impulsive, and does not understand the art of flattery and familiarity which is so profitable to many public men. It is doubtful if he ever went a step out of his way to make himself agreeable to anybody for political purposes. The

claims of private friendship have never influenced him in any of his official actions. He has appreciated the services of his supporters, of "friends," and has reciprocated them in a dignified and self-respecting manner; but he has never played the demagogue in the least to promote his plans and ambitions. His antagonists have always had the advantage of him in that respect, and yet he has always finally beaten them.

Up to the end of the year just past the payments made to General Grant and his widow by the publishers of his memoirs aggregated \$474,859.25, with \$500,000 more to be paid soon after January 1st. In comparison with such figures all other rewards of literary work seem very small, and the prospect is that within ten years of the day of publication this book will have yielded a revenue of not less than \$500,000 to its author and his heirs. Professional men of letters are simply not in the race with the greatest military leader of his country in the matter of money-making from the products of the pen.

The recent outbreak on the Kansas border is merely the continuation of a feud that started several years ago. In the beginning the difficulty pertained to the location of a county-seat, that most prolific source of strife and trouble in a new country; but it soon assumed the form of a vendetta in which private enmity took the place of public zeal, and the laws were virtually subordinated to the conditions of mob rule. Murders have been committed from time to time on both sides, and each new crime has served to further inflame the people. What efforts have been made to punish any of the guilty parties in a legal and proper way, failure has invariably ensued. The courts have proved to be powerless for the enforcement of justice, and there has been practically no protection for life and no means of preventing violence and preventing bloodshed. There are not many people living in the locality, but they are sufficiently numerous to keep up a constant turmoil and to disgrace the State with a series of loose and violent performances.

A grand project is to be brought before Congress presently by Representative Chipman, of Michigan, and will by him be urged upon the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is a member. It involves the construction of a canal around Niagara Falls on the American side and the building of a ship canal across the State of New York from that point to the Hudson River, so that vessels from the lakes can pass through to the ocean. The canal would be about 150 feet wide and would have to be 20 feet deep in order to accommodate the large vessels of the lakes. The cost of such a canal would be any where from \$50,000,000 to three times as much.

While the authorities at Washington have been wrestling with the possibility of war with Chili there is gathering very much nearer a war cloud which may prove even more serious than the Chilean case. The Texas rebellion, which has thrown the section on both sides of the Mexican border into such a fever of excitement during the past few weeks, is fast assuming grave proportions. The United States troops which were sent to protect our territory from being made the base of hostile operations against a friendly country, have met with resistance from Garza's band and one soldier has been killed. Although but meagre intelligence has been received from the seat of trouble for some days, enough is known to make it certain that the small force of regular troops in the disturbed section is in active pursuit of the outlaws, but as Garza's followers greatly outnumber the soldiers and are believed to be in a very desperate mood, it is just possible that the troops are in a much more perilous position than are the revolutionists. Far removed from possible reinforcements, it is very probable that in attempting to capture Garza or disperse his band the regulars themselves may be defeated.

All advances agree in reporting that the followers of the reckless rebel are rapidly increasing in numbers, and that he is abundantly provided with money and supplies. From this it is argued that the rebellion has the active support and countenance of a large class in Mexico, and at the proper moment the real aims of the movement will be revealed. It is believed that Garza is but an agent used to conceal the identity of the real promoters of the rebellion. There is no doubt that some dissatisfaction exists in Mexico, and the people's sympathy with the movement on the northern border is but poorly concealed in many quarters. In addition to the powerful personal enemies General Diaz has made in establishing order, it is a well known fact that the Clericals are bitter opponents of his administration. The recent violent measures taken against the clergy in several States have tended to increase the antagonism of the Conservatives, and it is not improbable that the money war of Garza comes from that source.

In spite of the great and phenomenal prosperity of the country during the year just closed, it is an interesting fact that the number of miles of railroad built was smaller than during any year since 1885. Only 4,095 miles of new railroads were constructed. This is a decrease of 1,574 miles from the preceding year. The largest mileage in any State was 253 in Pennsylvania. Then follow next in their order Georgia, Washington and South Carolina, with 244, 244, and 219 miles respectively. The State of Kansas, which produced no phenomenal increase in everything else, was perfectly content with only two miles of new railroad, while in a number of States not a single rail was laid. This is quite as important an indicator of the prosperity of the country as are great crops and busy workshops. It is a sign that the attempt to build railroads before there is a demand for them has been abandoned. The activity in the construction of railroads was so remarkable for many years that the needs of the country were not only met but anticipated. Consequently a large portion of even this small construction has been short lines, merely branches from the large and important roads. This process will probably be continued for some years, as there seems to be very little demand for new trunk lines.

MEDICAL GOSSIP.

The doctors have for the moment the place of honor by reason of their discoveries and their disinterested labors in the cause of humanity. It is true that healing is their business, and we have as much right to expect from them new means of ameliorating human suffering as we expect from a civil engineer, a watchmaker, an electrician or other specialist improvements or inventions more or less related to his profession. In the case of Koch and other physicians who have discovered or endeavored to discover the bacilli that are the causes of various diseases, their labors are due to the initiative of Pasteur, who is not a physician, and for that reason finds it hard to be forgiven by many of the more exacting members of the medical fraternity. To go a little further back, the germ of all these discoveries is found in the theory of vaccination for small-pox promulgated by Jenner, who builded better than he knew. Jenner conceived the plan of finding a poison in his own antidote, without being aware that his method was to be the key to the cure of a wide range of the most dangerous maladies. It is only strange that nearly a century elapsed before his system had all the consequences logically to be expected from it. It is not generally known that Marat, the bloodthirsty revolutionist, dispatched some 300

soon by Charlotte Corday, was a physician, and that he had a certain success in treating consumption. It is recorded of him that he cured a titled lady of this disease in its advanced stages and that her gratefulness to him knew no bounds. Unfortunately he was enticed into politics and prevented from pursuing his studies further in a direction that might have made his memory revered instead of detested. For some reason doctors seem to drift naturally towards radicalism, perhaps because their profession tends to render them sceptical. In Brazil and the Argentine Republic they have shown themselves decidedly ambitious. The celebrated Dr. Charcot is a radical in his advanced stages and the revolutionary. Clemenceau rose on his medical practice years ago to devote himself to politics, and though he is a man of great talent and a brilliant orator his political efforts have not contributed to his personal advancement or been of great benefit to his country. Besides Clemenceau there are from forty to fifty physicians in the French Chamber of Deputies. Dr. C. R. P. participate more or less in public affairs in all countries, but none to the same extent. In South America men of education are comparatively rare, and after the lawyers, the medical men naturally into public life, often to their great profit financially. It is probably on account of their intimate knowledge of the human frame, which leads them sometimes to think that they have discovered the secret of life or the living principle, that physicians are so often free-thinkers, and from extreme liberalism in religion to extreme radicalism in politics, but a step.

Doctors were supposed in ancient times to be caused directly by the displeasure of the gods, a belief that has not yet disappeared from the mind of savage tribes. Evil spirits also played their part, the two beliefs being connected more or less intimately. Hence the intervention of priests and of kings, to whom attached a sacred character, and the idea that the latter could cure by a touch, which prevailed until a recent date. The faith in the healing principle presumed to emanate from the royal person was truly part and parcel of the belief in the divine right of kings, that is, their right to rule regardless of the wishes of their subjects. From all these causes came that mixture of superstition, metaphysics and medicine that characterized the practice of the healing art in the middle ages, when doctors wore gowns and a special form of head-covering and talked indiscriminately of law, religion, astrology and medicine. Astrologers made health and longevity to depend on the constellations, witches and sorcerers on occult causes, and both dealt to a certain extent in remedies that depended rather on tradition than on science. From all these germs, with something of the dugginess and the barber—who were in those old times more or less connected with medicine—brought in, came the full-fledged physician of to-day.

It is scarcely two hundred years since the physician can be said to have been formed on modern models. Before that epoch doctors worked in the dark, understanding the causes of disease and the human system imperfectly. The Greek physicians Galen and Hippocrates depended largely on nature and on a series of remedies that they had formulated probably from tradition and the popular practice of previous ages, to which they may have added something. The Roman system of medicine was full of superstition. As to that of the middle ages, it was a honey-combed with astrology and sorcery. It was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and not until after the beginning of the last century introduced his method of vaccination as a preventive of the smallpox. A little later Laennec invented the stethoscope, which owes its origin to a singular incident. Having as a patient a lady suffering from a pulmonary trouble and not wishing to apply his ear to the chest in the usual manner, he hastily made a tube of paper which surprised him by its efficiency. Hence the instrument in the form in which it is used to-day. A person need not be profoundly versed in anatomy and physiology to understand what vast improvements in medicine and surgery were suggested to practical science by the discoveries of Harvey and Jenner.

Every sensible physician relies to a great extent on the recuperative powers of the patient. He leaves as much as possible to nature, knowing perfectly well that a portion of her beneficial work will be accredited to his medical skill. There have been in the profession some physicians who have been inclined to exaggerate this automatic branch of the healing art, among them the German Stahl, who called his system "animalism," and the Scotch doctor Brown, both eminent practitioners of the last century. Dr. Brown called his method "stimulation," and its leading principle seems to have been to nourish the vital principle by means of liquors containing a greater or smaller percentage of alcohol, or by the use of less or more stimulating, such as aromatic substances. The practical use of opium as a preventive as old as Hippocrates, while the stimulus of perfumes is universally regarded as beneficial by modern hygienists.

As to the discovery that bacteria and bacilli, which always exist in greater or less numbers in earth, air and water, are the cause of the greater part of the diseases that afflict humanity, we wonder as we do in regard to most discoveries and inventions, why nobody ever thought of it before who has been inclined to find an indefinite period that the body is full of parasites and that there are living germs in the elements. It has been long known that there are no insects so minute but that a host of insects more minute lived on them and in their tissues. Even non-professional observers, hundreds or thousands of years ago, discovered the intimate connection between the miasma emanating from marshes or stagnant water and typhus, typhoid or malarial fevers, the same having varied according to the climate. Yet it has gone on age after age making their homes in and by swamps and stagnant ponds, which the authorities took no trouble to drain, the physicians not seeming to know the truth or not troubling themselves to make it public. The world had to wait for a generation of Spencers, Huxleys, Tyndals, Pasteurs and Kochs before these germs of knowledge could develop into practical form. Humanity has to be congratulated that the truth has come at last, if we cannot always cure we can at least hedge around with preventives. When there is an epidemic of typhoid fever in a French garcon it is almost immediately traced to an old well or some pond of stagnant water of which the soldiers had drunk, often contrary to orders. This is only one example. It is a beginning. It is mankind to arrive at an epoch when the human frame, properly defended against the insidious bacilli, will stand out equally and evenly in every part and finally crumble into dust in shapeless dust like the deacon's one-hoss shay described by Holmes in "S. F. Chronicle."

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hong Kong and China. [1892]

Today's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS AND WILD WEST SHOW.



TO-NIGHT. (THURSDAY), February 18th.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF HONGKONG.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8 p.m.

CONSTANT CHANGES.

GREAT PANTOMIME OF "THE FOUR LOVERS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes of 6 Chairs \$9.00
Single Chair in Box 1.50
Dress Circle Chairs 1.00
Stalls, Carpeted Seats 50
Pit (Chinese only) 20

Professor VALAZIE will probably make his BALLOON ASCENT at the Racecourse, on THURSDAY next.

MADAME WOODYEAR, Proprietors.
W. HARLAND, General Agent.
S. REICH, Business Manager.
VICTOR VALAZIE, Business Manager.
Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [218]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [213]

VICTORIA LODGE HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [219]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO," Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 21st February, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hong Kong, 18th February 1892. [217]

FOR SINGAPORE. THE Steamship

"ARGUS," Captain E. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [220]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE," Captain F. Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on or about the 10th March. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [159]

SEQUAH'S LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK.

SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.

POSITIVELY SEQUAH'S

LAST DAY.

LECTURE DAILY AT 5.30 p.m.

PRAYA WEST,

opposite THE GODOWN CO.'S WHARF.

SEQUAH'S OFFICES,

113, Praya West.

OPEN DAILY BETWEEN 10 a.m. & 12 p.m. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1892. [184]

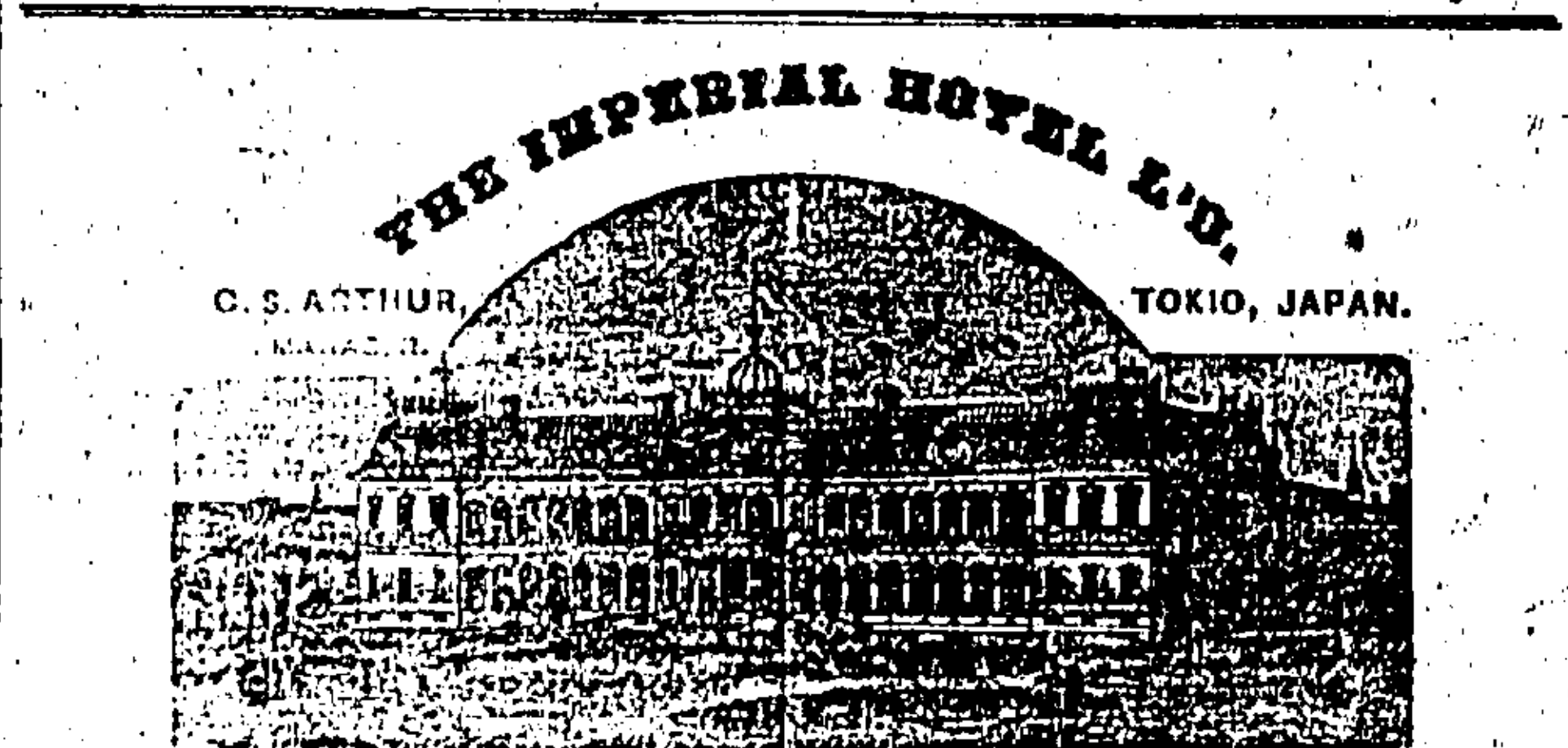
Announcements.

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, SILKSMEN, FURNISHERS. ANNUAL STOCKTAKING. IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE, NOW PROCEEDING. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., 4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDELL STREET. Hong Kong, 8th February, 1892. [41]

ROBERT LANG & CO. DRESS SUITS. NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM \$30, SILK LINED. A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS. EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style. EVENING DRESS TIES and GLOVES. EVENING DRESS & HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO. EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS. Hong Kong, 27th November, 1891. [189]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

WINTER REQUISITES. CRUICKSHANK'S Cough Balsam. Do. Balsamic Cough Lozenges. Do. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. Do. Chlorate of Potash Tablets. CHEST PROTECTORS, Single and Double. INHALES, GODFREY'S COUGHILLS, &c., &c. CORK MATS, for use in Bathrooms. HOT WATER BOTTLES, &c., &c. Hong Kong, 16th January 1892. [10]



THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD. TOKIO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST. (Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices. There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guest. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters. RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY. C. S. ARTHUR, Manager. [166]

MOULTRIE, ROBINSON & CO. HONGKONG, (London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS By all the best makers in the World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from \$8 per month.

PIANOS TUNED by thoroughly efficient Tuners.

PIANOS thoroughly REPAIRED OR REBUILT. (Estimates given).

MOULTRIE, ROBINSON & CO. (UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Special Resolution will be submitted:—That in the second and third lines of Article 8 of the Articles of Association the words "one thousand five hundred dollars" be struck out, and that there be substituted therefor the words "one hundred and fifty dollars." Dated this 12th day of February, 1892. By Order of the Board, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Kowloon Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Building Co., Ltd. Hong Kong, 11th February, 1892. [195]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemont Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [186]

記 YUNG KEE & Co., FROM SHANGHAI.

EXECUTE PAINTING, Colour washing, Polishing, Decorating and Ornamenting Rooms and Walls, French Polishing, &c., &c. Furniture and Cabinet Makers.

Have just completed contracts and received satisfactory testimonials from Victoria Hotel, Kowloon Club, Spanish Prisoners, &c., &c. No. 25, LYNNHURST TERRACE, HONGKONG.

Hong Kong, 19th December, 1891. [154]

THE DAILY

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA AND JAPAN.				
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1892.				
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).				
<i>Empress of India</i> ...	Tuesday...	Mar. 1st.		
<i>Empress of Japan</i> ...	Tuesday...	Mar. 29th.		
<i>Empress of China</i> ...	Tuesday...	Apr. 26th.		
T HER M. S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA," sailing at Nipon, on 1st March, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mail, will proceed to VANCOUVER, SHANGHAI, inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.				
RATES OF PASSAGE: (in Mexican Dollars). FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.				
TO	One Way	Prepaid return.		
		4 mos.	12 mos.	
Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-				
mault, New Westminster,				
B.C.,	225	338	394	
Port Townsend, Seattle, Ta-				
coma, Wash.				
Portland, Ore., San Francisco...				
Banff Calgary, Alba.	255	385	447	
Winnipeg, Man.	275	413	482	
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,				
Duluth, Minn.	285	428	499	
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,				
St. Louis, Mo.	295	443	517	
Milwaukee, Wis.				
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,				
Cleveland, Columbus, O.				
Hamilton, London, Toronto,	305	458	534	
Ont.				
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ...				
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-				
treál, Quebec, Que.				
New York, Albany, Troy,				
Rochester, N.Y.				
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,	310	465	543	
Pittsburg, Pa.				
Washington, D. C., Boston,				
Mass., Portland, Me.				
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.				
Liverpool and London via Li-				
verpool	325	575	650	
Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-				
don	345			
Havre, via Liverpool	355			
Bremen,	365			
Hamburg,	375			

and class steamer and 1st class on rail and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Fees and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer.

W. D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Pedder's Street,
Hongkong, 2d February, 1862.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
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NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION,
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT; specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of **STEEL SHIPS.**
SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EXL. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels,
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,
CEMENT from the celebrated **Factory of Ham-**
bourg.

FLINSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
Des Cellars and No. One BRANDY
COGNAC, 4 Stars, selected expressly for
F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR THE
TULE LIFE PRESERVER
AND RAFT.
 Manufactured by the
LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 Hockensau, 10th November, 1895. (18)